

Mayhew states, that "if first-rate talent be not employed on a picture, whether on glass or canvas, it generally raises a feeling of regret at the labour in vain." Perfectly true; but why should first-rate talent not be so employed? It is. As for the iron work and the lead work, suffice it for me to say, that it is an erroneous notion. Not a lead or an iron line need be observable in an entire window; nor will the statements respecting the non-practicability of applying the art to pictorial purposes be long a problem, although Mr. Mayhew has said, that wiser heads have said nay. I do, however, most sincerely congratulate him upon his correct taste; for he plainly states, that he prefers the "truly pictorial," which, in fact, involves the whole question, and admits the justice of my strictures upon the work. His doubts, from his non-practice, may be excused; his wishes, that the art may improve equivalent to them, all must be obliged to him for.

The last part of Mr. Mayhew's letter I beg to make him a present of. Again stating, that a love of consistency and propriety in art, a love of justice, devoid of any personal feeling individually, has induced me to address you, Sir, on this subject, knowing full well from experience that this one work, sanctioned and dictated as it is by such eminent persons, must inevitably lead to other and grosser mistakes in art in general, if not arrested by some one; and with this sole impression I have been induced to raise my voice against it, regardless of whom I might unfortunately differ from, fully conscious that, however unpalatable the truth may be, it ought at all times to be told, and which must and will eventually prevail.

I am, Sir, &c., WILLIAM WARRINGTON.
42, Berkeley-street West, Hyde Park-square.

New Books.

NEUMANN, M. (director of the conservatories of the Museum of Natural History, Paris). *Theory and Practice on the laying out and building Conservatories of every kind—such as Houses for Orchideous and Water Plants, &c.* Translated from the French into German, with many additions, by F. B. BIEDENFELD. Weimar, gr. 4to., with forty plates.

AUDAT, M.—*Thermosyphon; or, the Water-Oven for heating all kinds of Conservatories, Churches, Theatres, Halls, &c.* Translated from the French, with additions, by F. B. BIEDENFELD. Ibid., gr. 4to., with twenty-one plates.

In these works the architect will find much instruction on the building and heating of conservatories. In the first chapter the author speaks of conservatories in general, their form, the mode of supplying them with water, &c. At the end of every division of the work, treating of the different sorts of conservatories, a list of the plants is mentioned, which may be reared in this particular construction. An interesting part of the work is the description of the different important conservatories of France, Germany, and England, the construction of which is illustrated by plans and elevations.

The second work begins with a theoretical disquisition on heat, its radiation, &c. This is followed by a description of the various heating apparatus, as well as of hearths, stoves, &c. Amongst the various heating apparatus, those of Rumford, Desormes, and Cuvier are especially explained. The second part treats of the calorifères with a current of air, whereby not only calefaction but a renewal of air is effected, as is the case in theatres, hospitals, &c. Two classes of calorifères are adverted to; in the one, the fresh air rushes through channels into the hearth and the smoke flue; in the other, the smoke channels circulate through the air-chambers. Many inconveniences are connected with those heating apparatus, especially unpleasant is the dry air of the calorifères, still, this can be obviated by placing a flat, cast-iron recipient in the heat chambers—the great waste of fuel, however, prevents the use of that sort of calorifères. The Palais de Luxembourg, at Paris, is heated in that way.

In the third chapter the author passes to the heating apparatus, with hot water circulation, which he calls *Thermosyphon*. Mr. Audat goes so far back as the Romans, and mentions

the baths and sweating-chambers of Caracalla, Diocletian, and Titus, of which Vitruvius says, that they contained apparatus for conducting hot water in the reservoirs—a means which had not been rationally and scientifically carried out but at the latter part of the last century. The author states the following to be the advantages of the Thermosyphon: The heating with warm water at a low pressure is much more easy and economical than the heating by steam, as it does not require any supplying apparatus, no cleansing of boilers, &c. It is not so much impaired by wear and tear, and the great mass of water employed occasions a great uniformity of warmth, which continues even for some time after the going out of the fire. On the other side, the author does not dissimulate the drawbacks of this method, viz. the greater surface of warming apparatus required, the greater weight of the tubes, which encumber and may injure buildings. In the fifth chapter we find observations on the choice and the combination of tubes for the heating with warm water, the demonstration of the necessity of ventilation, as well as an easy method of calculating the celerity of air in a heating apparatus, and the quantity which can pass in a given time through a given space.

Correspondence.

ARE ARCHITECTS ONLY TO COPY?

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent, who evidently does not think with me, at least not with respect to the most material point of all, I would remark that if he has read my book, he has quite misconceived the spirit of it, for although it reproaches the practice of mere copying, a practice which puts all talent upon the same level, it earnestly inculcates not the desirableness only, but the necessity for our studying the works of former ages, for the purpose of imbibing the genuine spirit of those styles which we take as models, but which the system of copying without understanding the originals, without the slightest real feeling for them, and without any regard to altered circumstances, or the circumstances of the particular case, renders only collections of so many patterns for us now to work by, because we are, or choose to appear incapable of generating any fresh ideas of our own. Your correspondent R., "great R.," as "Budownik" calls him, will, I think, agree with me in my views of the matter, also "Budownik" himself, and I hope I may add yourself likewise, if it be only to make up a trio, or if you like it better, a triumvirate.—I am, Sir, &c.,

E. B. LAMB.

26, Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
29th July, 1846.

NOTICES OF CONTRACTS.

[We are compelled, by the interference of the Stamp Office, to omit the names of the parties to whom tenders, &c. are to be addressed. For the convenience of our readers, however, they are related in a book, and may be seen on application at the office of "The Builder," 2, York-street, Central London.]

For building sewers in Moseley-street, Dean-street, Upper Dean-street, Pershore-street, to Dudley-street, and other places contiguous thereto in Birmingham.

For building a sewer in Ferry-road and Alfred-street, Poplar.

For the letting of extensive building or engineering premises in a central part of London.

For the execution of the Melton contract of the Syon and Peterborough extension of the Midland Railway, extending to a length of 9 miles 63 chains, and comprising the earth-work, bridging a tunnel of 900 yards, and all other necessary works for a double line of railway, with all materials, excepting rails, chairs, and sleepers.

For the disposal of the lease and fixtures of an oil and colour shop in one of the leading thoroughfares of London.

For the letting of a long-established house of business for a furnishing ironmonger, cutter, &c., in a good thoroughfare in town.

For the re-erection of Aiken Knowles bridge, in the West Derby Hundred.

For the sale of the business of the Britannia Foundry at Atherton, with stock in trade, implements, &c.

For the various works required in the erection of a work-house, with infirmary, receiving and vagrant wards, register office, worksheds, and other buildings, for the Bridlington Poor-Law Union, extension of time.

For a supply of 80 fathoms of yellow deal ends and boards of the best description, for firewood, for the trustees of the parish of Islington.

For the disposal of an old-established ironmongers' business, a few miles out of town, with stock, fixtures, &c.

For a supply of 30 iron lamp-posts and columns, for the trustees of Islington parish.

For a valuation of the parish of Barton Mills, for the Mil. denhall Poor-Law Union.

For lighting a part of the Hampstead Trust with naphtha, or essential oil of tar, or other spirit lamp, for seven months, and for furnishing and repairing York square or patent lamps.

For making a cylindrical sewer at Cambridge.

For the works necessary in extending the sewer from Butcher-row, along White Horse-street and Nelson's-lane—a length of 1100 feet, in the hamlet of Radoiff.

For the disposal of a long-established general ironmongers' business, in a good market town, 30 miles from London.

For the disposal, at a very low price, of a ready-made pulp-mill, nearly new, with winding-board and staircase complete, at Bokerhill.

For the erection of a rectory-house and offices, near Eye, Suffolk.

For the letting of the Kingston new steam saw-mills, at Hull.

For the mason work to be done in the erection of public baths, at Rotherham.

For the carpenter work to be done in the erection of the baths, at Rotherham.

For the iron and lead work to be done in the erection of the Rotherham baths.

For the slater and other work to be done in the erection of the Rotherham baths.

For the disposal of a large quantity of larch and Scotch timber trees, for railway sleepers and fence, near Castle Rising.

For the disposal of a quantity of oak, ash, and elm timber, near East Dornham.

For the execution of the Thirsk contract of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway with a branch to the Great North of England line, a length of about eleven miles.

For the disposal of a very large and rich surface deposit of iron ore, and also of a rich vein of oxide, on 7 acres of land in Devonshire.

For the disposal at very reduced prices, of forty marble chimney-pieces, two wrought-iron gas pipes 16 feet high, four freestone columns 6 feet 8 inches high, &c., at Gloucester.

For the construction of a railway tunnel and works for the London and North Western Railway at Liverpool, including a bridge over the railway.

For the letting or sale of the newly-erected iron foundry and steam engine factory at Tordale, near Dudley.

For the disposal of a small ironmongery business in one of the best thoroughfares in Birmingham; stock about 1500.

For the repairs of the Presbyterian Church, at Stafford.

For works to be done in repairing, restoring, and improving the parish church of 1861.

For the execution of the works of the General Terminals and Glasgow Harbour Railway extension of time.

For the execution of the whole of the works on that part of the Aberdeen Railway from Medhall to Laurence Kirk—a length of about 2½ miles.

For the execution of the whole of the works on that part of the Aberdeen Railway from Laurence Kirk to the river North Esk—a length of about 4 miles.

For the execution of a branch railway on the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr line—a length of about 2½ miles.

For the sale of the bankrupt stock of a furnishing ironmonger, with shop fittings and tools (extension of time).

For the execution of the Newport Extension of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, between Cupar and Levenham, in two divisions.

For taking down and rebuilding the bridge at Stockwell, Glasgow.

For a supply of 100 to 150 yards of second hand cast-iron pipes, 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and say 5-bike inch thick; also for a good borer to sink for road.

For the disposal of a large quantity of Scots fir sleepers at the Moray Arch.

For the letting of a going lime-work in Scotland.

For the letting of a slate-quarry at Appin, Scotland.

For the disposal of cargoes of 100 to 1,000 square yards of Caithness flag-stones with saws edged, natural faces, &c.

For supplying her Majesty's dock-yards with oils.

For the disposal of a hall staircase and fittings of oak and mahogany, at Chancery-lane.

For the erection of schools adjoining Walton church-yard (Liverpool).

COMPETITION.

Plans and estimates are wanted for the rebuilding of the parish church of Holyhood, Southampton.

APPROACHING SALES OF WOOD, &c.

BY AUCTION.

At Hull: a large quantity of timber and deals, in suitable lots, with deal ends, lath wood, &c.

At Croston Park: 953 oaks and 56 willows.

At West End, Southampton: 100,000 red bricks, in lots.

At Wimbledon Common: about 700 loads of fir, and ten loads larch timber, in 5-inch quartering and sleepers, well seasoned, and in lots.

At Birmingham: a large assortment of paper-hangings of the newest patterns.

At Birmingham: an extensive rolling-mill, with engines, boilers, saws, &c.

At Gallewood Common: a builders' or cabinet makers' workshop, timber shed, timber, planks, &c.

At Vine-street, Middles: 14 marble chimney-pieces, a lead cistern, brick cart, &c.

At Brentford Bridge: a collection of lathe and tools of every description, for working iron, steel, and wood.

At Manchester: the Chapel-street Iron and Brass Foundry.

At Charlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester: the contents of a machine shop, comprising lathes, planing-machines, &c.

At Manchester: the contents of a tool-manufactory, comprising stock in trade, implements, utensils, tools, &c.

At the Sands, Louth, 23,000 feet yellow pine and 130 deals.

At the docks, Louth, 6,000 feet birch, 500 feet hard-wood planks, and 130 feet pine plank.

At Assembly-street, Louth, 2,200 deals and 2,500 battens.

At Liverpool, 1,360 logs, pencil poles: 4,964 boards, oak wainscoting; 30 logs, Havaspan cedar; 363 planks, R & B rosewood; 1,474 lancewood planks, &c.

At Liverpool, 915 logs and curls of St. Domingo mahogany.

At Liverpool, 52 logs, St. Domingo mahogany.

At Belfast, a quantity of white oak, rock elm, and red and white pine.